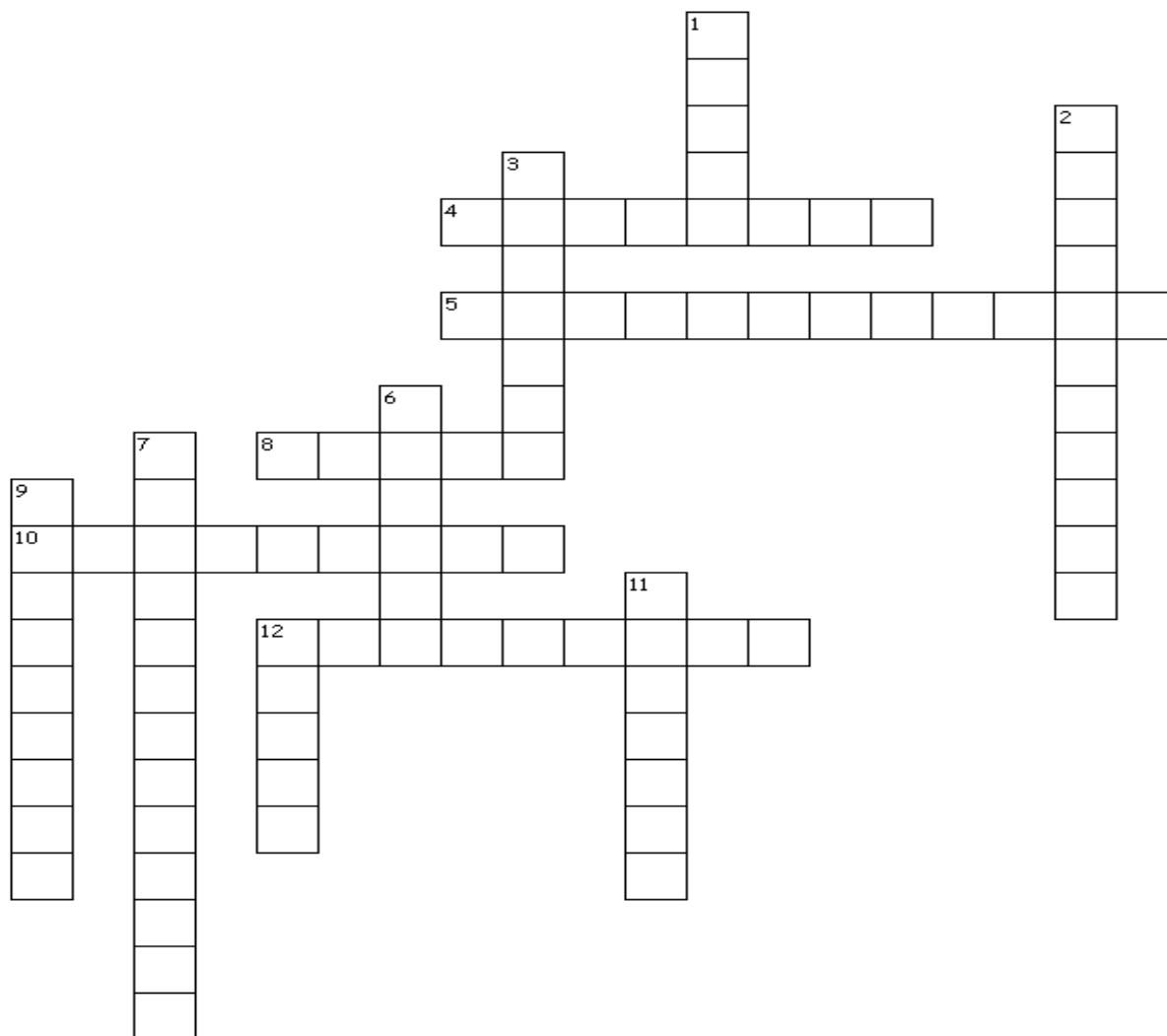




NH Volunteer River Assessment Program

Stream Morphology & Flow



Words in this Puzzle

- ☐ Delta
- ☐ Erosion
- ☐ Lotic
- ☐ Meander
- ☐ Ephemeral
- ☐ Intermittent
- ☐ Perennial
- ☐ Order
- ☐ Discharge
- ☐ Eddies
- ☐ Laminar Flow
- ☐ Turbulent Flow
- ☐ Velocity

Across

4. The distance traveled by water over a given period of time.
5. Streams that feed or recharge the ground water. They flow only during the wet seasons of spring and early summer (when the water table is high) and after heavy rains during the rest of the year.
8. Classifies a stream in relation to tributaries, drainage area, total length, and age of water. First order streams are the terminal twigs – the youngest segments of a stream system; they have no tributaries. Second order streams are formed by the junction of two first order tributaries. A third order stream is fed by first and second order tributaries, etc.
10. A stream that normally flows year-round because it lies at or below the ground water table, which constantly replenishes it.
12. The volume of water passing a certain point along a stream or river in a given period of time.

Down

1. Referring to moving waters, rivers and streams.
2. Characteristic of very viscous fluids and in water occurs only when it is moving very slowly. Then, all liquid units progress in parallel lines with respect to their neighbors and at the same speed.
3. Its loops and bends are complex, creating more habitats for the river biota than once might expect. Commonly are cut within the river floodplain.
6. A contrary turbulence that creates circular upstream currents behind rocks and other obstructions and along the edges of a stream or river channel. There is also a vertical movement of water in eddies, which mixes oxygen from above into the deeper layers, and provides thermal mixing.
7. As velocity increases, turbulent flow arises and it is characterized by irregularity.
9. A stream that flows over a highly porous substrate and feeds or recharges that ground water. They are short-lived, existing only after heavy rainfalls and drying up in between.
11. The removal or wearing away of soil or rock by water, wind, or other agents.
12. A deposit of sand, silt, and clay where swift waters enter